

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of distribution, is Asida elata. Amblychila cylindriformis, although occurring very rarely north of the Smoky Hill, does still reach the Solomon river.

C. scutellaris. Smoky Hill and Saline, confined mostly to sandy streams on the borders near vegetation, but nearer the open sand than formosa.

C. 10-notata. Has habits somewhat similar to montana, specially dis-

tributed in Southern Wyoming, on high grounds among the buffalo grass. C. Auduboni. Most abundant in early spring. The black variety was most commonly seen in the open clayey bottoms of ravines and hollows near the chalk washes, and not usually intermingled with the green variety. Both varieties, or sub-varieties, were found on the Laramie plains.

C. fulgida. This beautiful species I have found abundant in Western Kansas and Southern Wyoming. They frequent the upper banks, contiguous, but at some distance from water, among the buffalo grass. Their quick flight, together with the unbared situation, render it difficult to obtain them in numbers.

Common at Como, Wyoming, near the lake's edge, C. hyperborea. with vulgaris.

C. circumpicta. This species seems to be confined to bared alkaline spots, at least it has been in such localities that I have taken them in Western Kansas and Nebraska.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE FISHES OF THE MARAIS DES CYGNES, AT OTTAWA.

By Prof. Wm. Wheeler.

I. Perchidæ—Perches.

Stizostedium Americanum (Gill)-Wall-Eyed Pike.

II. Icthelidæ—Sunfishes.

- Pomoxys hexacanthus (Agassiz)—Six-spined Bass; abundant.
- Micropterus nigricans—Black Bass.
- Pomotis auritus (Gun.)—Bream; plentiful. Pomotis luna (Agassiz)—Moon Sunfish.

III. Sciænidæ—Drums.

- Haploidonotus grunniens (Raf.)—Drum; abundant. IV. Clupeidæ-Herring.
- Dorosoma Cepedianum (Gill)—Hickory Shad; abundant.

Catastomidæ—Suckers.

- 8. Hypentelium nigricans (Jordan)—Mud Sucker.
- 9. Erimyzon melanops (Jordan)—Striped Sucker.
- 10. Moxostoma duquesnei (Jordan)—Red Horse; abundant.
- Carpoides bison (Agassiz)—Buffalo Carp; abundant. 11.
- Icthyobus bubalus (Agassiz)—Brown Buffalo; abundant. Bubalichthys niger (Agassiz)—Buffalo; abundant. 12.
- 13.
- 14. Catostomus teres (LeS.)—White Sucker.

VI. Siluridæ—Catfishes.

15. Ictalurus punctatus (Jordan)—Channel Cat: abundant.

- Amiurus nigricans (Jordan)—Great Lake Cat.
- Amiurus atrarius (Gill)—Horned Pout; abundant. Amiurus albidus (Gill)—Western Bullhead. 17.
- 18.
- 19. Hopladelus olivaris (Gill)—Mud Cat; abundant.

VII. Lepidosteidæ—Gar Pikes.

- 20. Lepidosteus osseus (Agassiz)—Long-nosed Gar.
- 21. Cylindrosteus platystomus (Grd.)—Short-nosed Gar.

VIII. Petromyzontidæ—Lampreys.

22. Petromyzon argenteus (Kirtland)—Silvery Lamprey.

LIST OF KANSAS SNAKES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.

Prepared by Annie E. Mozley, Class of 1878, State University.

COLUBRIDÆ.

Eutainia.

- E. sirtalis B. and G. Striped Garter Snake. Douglas county.
 E. sirtalis variety dorsalis B. and G. Douglas county.
- 3. E. saurita B. and G. Swift Garter or Riband Snake. Douglas county.
 - 4. E. parietalis B. and G. Douglas county.
 - 5. E. Marcinana B. and G. Douglas county.
 - 6. E. proxima B. and G. Wallace county. Collected by Prof. Snow.
- 7. E. _____. Specimen referred to Eutainia, but disagrees with genus in having but two postorbitals, and in having very short tail. Douglas county. Very common.

Nerodia.

- 1. N. sipedon B. and G. Water Snake. Douglas county.
- 2. N. Holbrookii B. and G. (?) Holbrook's Water Snake. Douglas county.

Regina.

1. R. — Specimen referred to Regina, but differs from it in having more than 162 abdominal scutellæ. Probably a new species. Douglas county. Collected by F. H. Morgan.

Heterodon.

- 1. H. simus B. and G. Hog-nose Snake. Wallace county. Collected by Prof. Snow.
- 2. H. nasicus B. and G. Hog-nose Snake. Wallace county. Collocted by Prof. Snow.
- H. cognatus B. and G. Blowing Viper. Douglas county.
 H. atmodes B. and G. Blowing Viper or Spreading Adder. Douglas county.

Pituophis.

1. P. Sayi B. and G. Bull Snake, or Western Pine Snake. Douglas county.